

## Guidance for Compliance with 45 CFR 46 in Classifying Public Health Activities as Research and to Protect Human Subjects

	Research	Practice (nonresearch)
<b>Definition</b>	“...systematic investigation, including research development, testing, and evaluation, <b>designed</b> to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge.” (ref. 45 CFR 46)	May use scientific methods to identify and control a health problem with benefits for the study participants or their communities.
<b>Primary Intent</b>	To generate new or generalizable knowledge (information that can be applied in other settings)	To benefit study participants or the communities from which they come
<b>Methodology</b>	Scientific principles and methods used.  Hypothesis testing/generating  Knowledge is generalizable	Scientific principles and methods may be used.  Hypothesis testing/generating  Knowledge may be generalizable
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Surveillance Projects</b>	Scope of data is broad  Analytic analyses  Hypothesis testing  Subsequent studies using cases	Regular, ongoing collection and analyses to measure occurrence of health problem (disease registry)  Scope of data is health condition or disease, demographics, and known risk factors  Invokes public health mechanisms to prevent or control disease or injury
<b>Emergency Response</b>	Samples stored for future use  Additional analyses performed beyond immediate problem  Investigational drugs tested	Solves an immediate health problem  No testing of methods or interventions
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	Test an intervention  Systematic comparison of standard and nonstandard interventions	Assess success of established intervention  Evaluation information used for feedback into program (management)

**Source:** Guidelines for Defining Public Health Research and Public Health Non-Research, revised June, 1999

Applies to research conducted by CDC staff whether funded by CDC or another entity and to research funded by CDC to other entities. Activities classified as research require IRB review if the (1) involve human subjects and (2) do not meet the criteria for exemption for IRB approval.